

# KENTUCKY GAZETTE.

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LEXINGTON, K. TUESDAY, JULY 27, 1813.

[Vol. 27.]

**KENTUCKY GAZETTE**  
IS PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY,  
BY THOMAS SMITH,  
PRINTER OF THE LAWS OF THE UNION.

**CONDITIONS.**  
THREE DOLLARS per annum, payable at the expiration of the year, or TWO DOLLARS at the time of subscribing. Persons at a distance directing the paper to be forwarded by mail, must accompany their order with two dollars cash, or a note for three dollars. The postage in every case must be paid.  
ADVERTISEMENTS are inserted at 50 cents per square the first time, and 25 cents for each continuance.  
THE PRINTING OFFICE is kept at the old place.

## PREVENTION BETTER THAN CURE.

FOR THE PREVENTION AND CURE OF  
BILLIOUS AND MALIGNANT FE-  
VER, IS RECOMMENDED

**Hahn's Anti-Bilious Pills,**  
Prepared (only) at Lee's old established Patent  
& Family Medicine Store, No. 55, Maiden  
Lane, New-York.

THE operation of these pills is perfectly mild,  
so as to be used with safety by persons in every  
situation, and of every age.

They are excellently adapted to carry off su-  
perfluous bile, and prevent its morbid secreti-  
ons—to restore and amend the appetite—pro-  
duce a free perspiration, and thereby prevent  
colds, which are often of fatal consequences.  
A dose never fails to remove a cold, if taken on  
its first appearance—they are celebrated for re-  
moving habitual costiveness, sickness at the  
stomach and severe head ache—and ought to be  
taken by all persons on a change of climate.

They have been found remarkably efficacious  
in preventing and curing disorders attendant on  
long voyages, and should be procured and care-  
fully preserved for use, by every seaman.

**Hamilton's Worm Destroying**

**Lozenges.**

This well known remedy has cured during  
the last eleven years, an immense number of  
children and adults of various dangerous com-  
plaints arising from worms.

**Hamilton's Essence & Extract  
of Mustard,**

A safe and effectual remedy for acute and chro-  
nic Rheumatism, Gout, Rheumatic Gout, Palsy,  
Lumbago, Numbness, White Swellings, Chil-  
blains, Sprains, Bruises, pain in the face and  
neck, &c.

**ITCH CURED,**

By once using LEE'S SOVEREIGN OINT-  
MENT.

**Hamilton's Grand Restorative**

Is recommended as an invaluable medicine for  
the speedy relief and permanent cure for the  
various complaints which result from dissipated  
pleasures; juvenile indiscretion; residence in  
climates unfavorable to the constitution; the  
immoderate use of tea; frequent intoxication,  
or other destructive intemperance; the unskil-  
ful or excessive use of mercury; the diseases  
peculiar to females at a certain period of life;  
bad lyings in, &c.

**Hamilton's Elixir,**

Celebrated for the cure of Colds, obstinate  
Coughs, Asthmas, and approaching Consump-  
tions, and is a certain remedy for the Hooping  
Cough.

**Hahn's True & Genuine Ger-  
man Corn Plaister,  
Tooth Ache Drops.**

A multitude of attested cures performed by  
the above medicines, may be seen at the place  
of sale.

The above genuine medicines (with many  
other of equal celebrity) are prepared from the  
original receipts of the late Richard Lee, jun.  
by his widow in New York.

They are for sale in Kentucky (By her  
particular appointment) at the stores of Wal-  
den Mentelle, Lexington, and Dudley, Trigg &  
Dudley, in Frankfort.

**MASON'S INN.**

**MOUNTSTEELE KENTUCKY.**

The subscriber has removed from Georgetown  
to Mountsteele, and has opened a

**House of Entertainment.**

He returns thanks to his friends and a gen-  
eral public, for their past favors, and  
hopes by his attention to business, to merit a  
share of public patronage.

**PETER MASON.**

January 14, 1812. 12-1f

**Dr. Wm. H. Richardson**

HAS removed to Lexington, and tenders his  
services to the citizens of the town and  
country, in the practice of

**MEDICINE, SURGERY, &c.**

In the latter branches of his profession, he  
will pay particular attention.

He resides in the house lately occupied by  
Mr. Samuel Trotter, and adjoining the store  
of S. & G. Trotter.

Lexington, March 27, 1813. 13-1f

**Ten Dollars Reward.**

STRAYED or stolen, from the subscriber  
out of Mr. John Parra's lot, in Woodford  
county, on the night of the 5th ultimo, a  
DARK BAY MARE, about fifteen and a half  
hands high, three years old, a natural trotter,  
and tolerably well broke. She has been docked  
but not branded, no other particular marks  
remembered. Whosoever delivers said mare  
unto John Rice in Jessamine county, or Tho:  
Nuttall in Fayette, shall receive the above re-  
ward, by either of them.

**DAVID EVINGER.**

July 6th, 1813. 28-3t.

**Daniel Bradford.**  
Has just received a handsome assortment of  
**GROCERIES.**

Which added to his former stock, renders it  
very complete. He has also a neat assortment  
of China, Glass, & Queensware—and a few

**Dry Goods;**

all of which he offers for sale on "Cheapside,"  
the stone house, next the market.

AMONG THEM ARE

**GUN POWDER** } TEAS of the first  
**IMPERIAL & YOUNG HYSOON** } quality.  
**COFFEE, CHOCOLATE & SUGARS.**  
**MEDICINE.**

**PORT, SHERRY & WINES,** all good.

**TENERIFFE, FRENCH BRANDY,**

**CHERRY do. HOLLAND GIN,**

**GENUINE SPIRITS & SHRUB.**

**SALMON, MACKEREL, } FISH.**  
**SHAD, HERRING & COD**

**BEST QUALITY**

Cheese, Raisins, Prunes, Figs, Currants, Tam-  
marinds, Cocoa Nuts, Almonds, Pepper, Gin-  
ger, Allspice, Nutmegs, Cloves, Cinnamon,  
Madder, Allum, Copperas, Glue, Prussian Blue,  
Indigo, Fig Blue, Starch, White and Red Lead,  
Yellow Ochre, Turkey Umber, Mineral Green,  
Patent Yellow, Blood Lake, Chalk, Rappee,  
Scotch and Macouba Snuff, Spanish and Coun-  
try Segars, Chewing Tobacco, Mustard, Isin-  
glass, Castor Oil, Essence Peppermint, Mag-  
nesia, Liqueur Ball, Windsor Soap, Black  
Ball, Powder, Lead and Shot, Salt, Nails, Spun  
and Raw Cotton, Wool Hats, Saddles, Bridles,  
Whips, Hoes, Mattocks, Flat Irons, Woffle  
Irons, Mill Irons, Andirons, Mortars, Wagon  
Boxes, Pins, Needles, Buttons, Thread, Tape,  
Ribbons, Suspenders, Fringe Handkerchiefs,  
Muslins, Calicoes &c. &c. &c.

Any of the foregoing articles and CASH will  
be given for Tobacco, Salt Petre, Sugar, Linen,  
and Cotton Cloth.

Lexington, June 15, 1813. 24

**Ellis & Trotter,**

Have just received, and are now opening in their  
new Brick House, two doors above

Sam'l & Geo Trotter,

**A LARGE & ELEGANT ASSORTMENT OF**

**GOODS.**

Which they will sell low for CASH, either by  
wholesale or retail.

31-12-1f. Lexington, April 6, 1813.

**NEW STORE.**

**No. 1. CHEAPSIDE,**

**NICHOLASVILLE.**

**JOHN T. EVANS,** with sentiments of grate-  
tude for the very liberal encouragement he  
has heretofore received from a generous pub-  
lic, respectfully begs leave to inform the for-  
mer friends and customers of Evans & Shreve,  
and the public generally, that he has re-com-  
menced business in the south end of the house  
he formerly occupied—where he has received  
and now opening, under the firm of John T.  
Evans & Bower, a well selected assortment of

**MERCHANDIZE.**

which were recently imported by the celebra-  
ted house of Telford, Scott & Trotter, of Lex-  
ington, who are known to import at least on as  
good terms as any other house in the Western  
country.

They were purchased at a very low advance  
which will enable them to offer at least as good  
bargains as any of their brethren of the tape.  
Strict attention shall be paid to business.—  
They take the liberty of inviting those wishing  
to purchase, to give them a call before they  
part with their money.

July 5d, 1813.

N. B. They pledge themselves that no per-  
son in their place shall undersell them. CASH  
will be a considerable object.

27-3t

**FRESH MEDICINES.**

**JOHN WAINWRIGHT** Manufacturing Chem-  
ist, Mainstreet, Lexington, has just received  
a fresh supply of DRUGS, PAINTS, and  
PATENT MEDICINES, principally imported  
into New-York in April last, which he offers to  
Practitioners and Retailers of Medicine, on as  
good terms as they can get supplied from Phila-  
delphia.

A few of the leading articles are enumera-  
ted below. The assortment is complete.

1200 lbs. Glauber Salts,

500 Juniper Berries,

200 French Verdigrise, in small sacks,

200 gallons Spirits of Turpentine,

300 lbs. Flowers of Sulphur,

200 Cream of Tartar,

1200 Oil of Vitriol,

400 Aqua Fortis Duplex,

150 Peruvian Bark,

50 Calomel, prepared,

50 Camphor, refined,

30 Turkey Opium,

50 Rhubarb,

6 doz. Fresh Castor Oil,

6 Olive do.

1 Fine Sallad do

1 keg Tamarinds,

100 Books English Gold Leaf,

An extensive assortment of English Shop  
Furniture, and White Vials

Also, a variety of PAINTERS' COLORS,  
consisting of Chinese & English Vermillion,  
Fig and Prussian Blue, Patent & King's Yellow,  
Yellow Ochre, Dutch, English & Rose Pink,  
Umber & Stone Ochre, Terra de Sienna, Red  
& White Lead, Carmine & Drop Lake, Camel's  
Hair Pencils, Painter's Brushes, Palet Knives,  
Black Sealing Wax, Spirits of Wine, &c. 27

ALL those who have demands against the  
estate of James C. Price, dec. will please  
make them known to the subscribers—those  
who are indebted, will please make immediate  
payment, as the administrators are desirous  
to settle their administration accounts, and in  
the mode pointed out by law; by paying  
debts agreeable to their dignity.

**GEORGE BARTLET,** Adm'r.

**Wm. WALKER**

Jessamine County, July 11, 1813. 28-3t.

**Dr. John Todd,**  
HAVING returned to Lexington, offers his  
services as a Practitioner of MEDICINE  
and SURGERY.

His shop is kept opposite the Court-house,  
and two doors below the Reporter Printing-  
office. 18-1f

**NOTICE.**

ALL THOSE indebted to Lowry & Shaw,  
either by bond, note or book account, are re-  
quested to come forward and make immediate  
payment—those excepted having running ac-  
counts under special agreement. The busi-  
ness will continue to be conducted under the  
firm of

**LOWRY & SHAW.**

June 29, 1813. 25-1f

**NOTICE,**

TO THOSE whom it may concern, that on  
Saturday the seventh day of August next,  
I shall attend certain commissioners of Jeffers-  
on county, to establish the beginning of an  
entry for sixteen thousand acres of land, made  
for me in the surveyors books of the said coun-  
ty, on the 19th day of December, 1782: be-  
ginning on Cedar creek, a branch of Floyd's  
Fork, three hundred poles below Fromans' trace  
where the same crosses the said creek; in or-  
der to take depositions, &c to establish the  
said beginning, and to do such other things as  
the law directs.

**Wm. FLEMING.**

N. B. The said beginning is where the road  
leading from Lewis's old tavern to Mann's lick  
crosses Cedar creek. 28-3t.

THE highest price IN CASH will be given for

**FLAX SEED,**

delivered at our shop in Lexington, next door to  
Oliver Keene's.

**Downing & Grant.**

July 12, 1813. 28-1f

**FOR SALE**

**ONE HUNDRED ACRES OF LAND,**

OF THE FIRST QUALITY,

ABOUT five miles from Lexington, in the  
neighborhood of Bethel meeting house—  
forty or fifty acres in cultivation, good apple  
orchard, and in other respects well improved.  
Possession will be given at Christmas next—  
the premises may be seen by application to Mr.  
Fitzgerald, who lives on the farm—terms may  
be known by the subscriber in Lexington.

**JAMES DEVERS.**

June 14, 1813. 24-1f

**A List of Letters**

**REMAINING** in the Lexington Post Office.

Ky. on the 30th June, 1813, which if not  
taken out in three months, will be sent to the  
General Post Office as dead letters.

**A**

Armstrong Jesse

Aubrey Henry

Allen John

Admon Aggy

Armstrong John

Allison Richardson

Aimes Benjamin

Armstrong Nancy

Armstrong Sally

Abernathy Black-

stone

Anderson John

**B**

Bell James

Baker Capt. Isaac

Boler William

Boven Samuel A.

Booth William

Back Harman

Bodley Thomas

Bradley Leonard K.

Buckner William T.

Beachamp Jesse

Bennet Thomas

Brown Abraham

Bush Willis A.

Burchett Samuel

Barklin William

Blest Judith

Baldwin Augusta

Bainham William

Brown Elizabeth

Brown Abraham

Bryant Joseph

Buckner Elizabeth G.

Berry Taylor

Baker William

Bayley David

Burchell Samuel

Busey James

Bentley Washington

Brink Philip

Buckner Henry M.

Bledsoe Richard

Brown Abraham

Beahon Maurice

Bush Ambrose

Bradford Austin

Beary Edmund

Brimberger John

Benfield Archibald

Bell Wm.

Bailey James

Barney William

Byrd Abraham

Reaching Samuel A.

Barry William T.

Bowles Elizabeth

**C**

Crane Abram

Cooper Spencer

Cooley James R.

Clerk of Fayette county

Cockerill Johnson 2

Cruwee Benjamin

Chiles Thomas

Cleaveland Alexander

Cabell Miss Mary R. P.

Cabell Edward B.

Carnel Sally

Chinn Nancy

Chinn John

Coleman William H. 2

Crawford John

Cree James

Crenshaw Chapman

Comelious John

Cross Abram

Campbell E. and Crow

Cocherill James 2

Carlton James

Cook John

**D**

Dallam Major

Duncan William

Danham & Oliver D.

Davenport Adrian

Danlavy Howard

Dorsey Raisin

Dandridge Fanny

Dillon John

Day Elizabeth

Dunlap Eri

Darnaby John

Darnaby James

Denks Benjamin

Dyer George

Dishman John

**E**

Emeress John

Edmiston Thomas R.

Elis Heskiah

Edwards Henry

Eubank James T.

Elison Jacob

Eves John

**F**

Foster Elizabeth

Fink John

Fay Samuel P. P.

Fortson John

Fumfudge John J.

Ford John

Fleming John

Finton Caleb

Frazier Patsey

Fellowes Caleb

Fair James

Ford Joshua

**G**

Graves John

Gardner Elizabeth

Gregg Samuel

Gay



## Foreign News.

PARIS, MAY 8.

Her Imperial Majesty, the Queen and Regent has received the following news from the army:—

The battle of Weissenfelds and of Lutzen are only preludes of events of the highest importance. The Emperor Alexander and the King of Prussia, who had arrived at Dresden with all their forces, at the latter end of April, learning that the French had planted themselves before Thuringe, adopted the plan to give him battle on the plains of Lutzen, and made a movement to take their position; but were prevented by the rapid movements of the French army—yet they persisted in their projects, and resolved to attack the army in order to maintain the position they had taken. The position of the French army on the 2d of May at 9 o'clock in the morning, was as follows: The left of the army was on the Elster. It was formed by the Vice Roy, having under his command the 5th and 11th corps.—The centre was commanded by the Prince of Moscowa, at the village of Kaia. The Emperor, with the old and young guards, were at Lutzen.

The Duke of Ragusa was in the defile of Poserna and formed the right with his three divisions.

In fine, Gen. Bertrand, commanding the 4th corps, marched to join the defile. The enemy made a movement and passed the Elster, over the bridges of Zewnkaw, Pegan and Zeitz. His Majesty, hoping to prevent that movement, and thinking he could attack only the 3d, ordered Gen. Lauriston, whose corps formed the extremity of the left, to repair to Leipsic, in the end to disconcert the projects of the enemy, and to place the French army in a situation for the event of the 3d in a position entirely different from what the enemy expected to find it; (and where it was effectively on the 2d) and thus cause confusion and disorder in their columns.

At 9 o'clock in the morning, his Majesty hearing the cannonading near Leipsic, repaired thither at full gallop.—The enemy defending the little village of Listenau and the bridges in advance of Leipsic. His Majesty waited only for the moment when these places should be carried, to put his whole army in movement in this direction to wheel upon Leipsic, pass over the right of the Elster, to take the enemy in flank; but at 10 o'clock the enemy's army moved towards Kaia, in many columns of great depth, which obscured the horizon.

The enemy presented forces which appeared immense. The Emperor immediately made his arrangements. The Vice Roy received orders to repair to the left of the Prince of Moscowa; but it took him three hours to execute this movement. The Prince of Moscowa took arms and with his five divisions sustained the battle, which at the end of half an hour became terrible. His Majesty himself, at the head of the guard, behind the centre of the army, sustained the right of the Prince of Moscowa. The Duke of Ragusa with his three divisions occupied the extreme right. Gen. Bertrand had orders to repair to the rear of the enemy's army, at the moment when the line was most warmly engaged. Fortune was pleased to crown with the most brilliant success all these dispositions.

The enemy, who appeared certain of success, marched to turn our right and to gain the road of Weissenfelds; Gen. Compans, a general of the first merit, at the head of the first division of the Duke of Ragusa, stopped all short. The regiments of marines sustained many charges with *sang froid*, and covered the field of battle with the light cavalry of the enemy; but the great efforts of the infantry, cavalry and artillery, were in the centre. Four of the five divisions of the Prince of Moscowa were already engaged. The village of Kaia was taken and retaken many times. This village remained in the power of the enemy. The count of Lobeau directed Gen. Ricard to retake the village; it was retaken. They occupied a line of two leagues covered with fire, with muskets and clouds of dust. The Prince of Moscowa, Gen. Souham, & Gen. Girard were every where facing the battle. Wounded with many balls, Gen. Girard resolved to remain upon the field of battle. He declared himself willing to die when commanding his troops, as the time had arrived for the French who had the heart, to conquer or perish.

Now we began to perceive at a distance, the dust and first fire of Gen. Bertrand—Instantly the Vice Roy entered the line on the left; and the Duke of Toronto attacked the reserve of the enemy, and charged upon the village where the enemy supported his right. At this time the enemy redoubled his efforts upon the centre. The village of Kaia was carried again. Our centre was broken—some battalions disbanded themselves; but these valorous youths, at the sight of the Emperor, rallied crying *vive l'Empereur*. His Majesty, judging that the crisis had arrived which decides the gain or loss of battles, did not lose a moment. The Emperor ordered the Duke of Treviso to repair with 16 battalions of the *Young Guards*, to the village of Kaia, to overturn the enemy, and retake the village, and destroy every thing found there. At the same time his Majesty ordered his aid-de-camp, Gen. Druot, (an officer of the greatest distinction) to collect a battery of 80 pieces, and to place them in advance of the old guard, which was disorganised in echelon, as four redoubts to sus-

tain the centre—all our cavalry were arranged in battle behind. Gens. Dulauey, Druot, and Devaux, started full gallop, with their 80 pieces in a body. The fire became desperate. The enemy fled on all sides.

The Duke of Treviso carried without firing a gun, the village of Kaia, and drove the enemy at the point of the bayonet. The cavalry, artillery and infantry of the enemy fled. Gen. Bonnet, commander of one of the divisions of the Duke of Ragusa, received orders to make a movement on his left upon Kaia, to succour the centre. He sustained many charges of the cavalry, in which the enemy experienced many losses.

In the mean time Gen. Count Bertrand advanced upon the line. It was in vain that the enemies cavalry wheeled into squares.

His march was not impeded—the emperor ordered a change of the direction by wheeling on Kaia—all the right made a change of front, the right in advance.

The enemy fled—we pursued them 3 leagues and a half. We soon after arrived at the height that the emperor Alexander, the king of Prussia, and the Brandenburg family occupied during the battle. An officer (a prisoner) whom we found there, informed us of this circumstance.

We have made many thousand prisoners. The number could not be greater, considering the inferiority of our cavalry and the desire the emperor has shewn to spare it.

At the commencement of the battle the emperor said to the troops. "It is a battle of Egypt. A good Infantry sustained by artillery, that should suffice."

Gen. Gourre chief d'état major of the Prince of Moscowa, was killed, a death worthy so good a soldier! Our loss amounts to 10,000 killed or wounded; that of the enemy may be valued at 25 or 30,000. The royal guard of Prussia, was destroyed. The emperor of Russia's guard suffered considerably.—The two divisions of ten regiments of Russian Cuirassiers were crushed to pieces.

His majesty cannot bestow too much praise for the good will, courage and intrepidity of the army. Our young soldiers did not regard danger—they have, in this grand affair, discovered the nobleness of the French blood.

The etat Major General, in his account will make known the brilliant exploits which have illustrated this famous day—which, as a stroke of thunder, has frustrated the chimerical hopes and all the calculations of the destruction and dismemberment of the Empire. The dark plots hatched by the Cabinet of St. James during the winter, will be found in an instant destroyed—as the gordian knot cut by the sword of Alexander.

The Prince of Hesse Hombourg, was killed. The prisoners say that the young Prince Royal of Prussia was wounded, and that the Prince of Mecklenbourg Strelitz, was killed.

The infantry of the old guard, of which six battalions has only arrived, maintained the affair with the *sang froid*, which characterises it. They did not fire a gun—one half of the army were not engaged; for Lauriston's four divisions occupied Leipsic—the Duke of Reggio's three divisions were two days journey from the field of battle. The Count of Bertrand engaged with only one of his divisions, and that so lightly that he did not lose fifty men. His 2d and 3d divisions did not act.

The corps of cavalry of general Sebastiani, with the Prince of Eckmuhl's three divisions were at the lower Elbe. The allied army, 150 or 200,000 strong, commanded by the two Sovereigns, having a great number of the Prussian Princes at its head, has been defeated and put to rout by less than half of the French army.

The field of battle presented an affecting spectacle—the young soldiers at the sight of the Emperor compromised their grief in crying *Vive l'Empereur*.—"For 20 years, said the Emperor, that I have commanded the French armies, I have not seen so much bravery and devotedness."

Europe would be tranquil if the Sovereigns and ministers who direct their Cabinets could have been present on this field of battle. They would renounce the hope of making the Star of France retrograde. They would perceive that the Councilors for the dismemberment of France, are preparing the ruin of their Sovereigns.

PARIS, MAY 10.

Her Majesty the Empress Queen, and Regent has received the following news relating to the situation of the army the 5th inst. in the evening.

The Head Quarters of the Emperor were at Colditz, that of the Vice Roy at Harta, that of the Duke of Ragusa in the rear of Colditz, that of Lauriston at Wurtren; of the Prince of Moscowa at Leipsic, of the Duke of Reggio at Altenbourg, and of Gen. Bertrand at Rochlitz.

The Vice Roy arrived before Colditz the 5th, at 9 A. M. The bridge was cut up, together with the columns of infantry and cavalry, with the artillery which defended the passage.—The Vice Roy betook himself to a ford with a division, which is on the left, and crossed the river, and gained the village of *Konichau*, where he planted a battery consisting of 20 pieces of cannon; the enemy then evacuated the city of Colditz in the greatest disorder, in deſcending under the shot of our 20 pieces of artillery.—The Vice Roy closely pursued the enemy, being

the remains of the Prussian army, 20 or 25,000 strong, which took their rout partly on *Lussung* and part on Gersdorff. Having arrived at Gersdorff, the Prussian troops passed through a body of reserve, which occupied this position; being the Russian corps of Milloradowitch, composed of two divisions, forming about 8,000 men bearing arms; the Russian regiments being but two battalions, of four companies each, and the companies containing but 150 men; and having but 100 men then under arms, this composing but 7 or 800 men to a regiment; these two divisions of Milloradowitch arrived just as the battle was over, and was not in season to take a part in it.

As soon as the 36th division had rejoined the 35th, the Vice Roy gave orders to the Duke of Toronto to form the two divisions in three columns and to dislodge the enemy: The attack was warm and spirited, our brave men rushed on the Russians, pierced their columns and drove them on Harta. In this battle we had from 5 to 600 wounded and have taken 1000 prisoners, the enemy has lost on this day 2000 men. Gen. Bertrand, has arrived at Rochlitz, having taken some convoys of the wounded sick & their baggage, and has made some prisoners; more than 1200 carriages of the wounded have passed by this route. The king of Prussia and emperor Alexander slept in Rochlitz. An Adjutant of the 17th division who was taken prisoner at the battle of the 2d has made his escape, and relates that the enemy have met with great loss and retreated in the greatest disorder. That during the battle, the Russians and Prussians kept their colors in reverse; this was done to prevent our taking them; that they had taken 102 prisoners, of which 4 were officers. That these prisoners were conducted in the rear under the guard of the detachment left to guard the Standards: That the Prussians had treated their prisoners brutally—that two prisoners not being able to march, by extreme fatigue, were sabred. That the astonishment of the Prussians & Russians finding an army so numerous & also so well disciplined, & equip with all was overawed—between them there was misunderstanding—and that they accused each other respectively of their loss—Gen. Count Lauriston, of Wurtren, is on his march on the great road to Dresden.

The Prince of Moscowa has gone to the Elbe to relieve Gen. Tileman who commands at Torgau, and to take position at that point, and to relieve Wittenberg; it appears that this last place made a fine defence and repulsed several attacks which have cost the enemy very dear. The prisoners say that the Emperor Alexander seeing the battle lost, rode thro' the Russian line to animate the soldiers, in saying, courage! God is on our side! They add also that the Prussian Gen. Blucher is wounded, and that there are five Prussian Generals of Division and Brigade killed or wounded.

PARIS, May 12.

Her Majesty the Empress, Queen and Regent has received the following news of the situation of the army, on the 6th, at eve.

The head-quarters of his majesty the emperor and king was at Waldheim; that of the vice roy at Ertsdorf; that of Gen. Lauriston at Orchalitz; that of the prince of Moskowa between Leipsic and Torgau; that of count Bertrand, at Mettwyda; and that of the duke of Reggio at Penig.

Extract of a letter, dated Lobstead May 4th.

At 2 o'clock P. M. the retreat commenced in great disorder—there passed at the same time more than 300 carriages of wounded and 160 carriages of provisions.—The carriages are gone to Borna, Forbourg and Penig. The director (Link) believes there has passed in all about 60,000 men, of which a part of them defiled in Wreda and Leipsic. Towards noon, the King of Prussia repassed alone to Lobstead, on his way towards Borna; a Prussian Colonel assures that they have lost nearly 25,000 men, and the Regiment of Cavalry have not returned in all but 12 men.

BORNA same date, says, there has been a continual passing of Carriages, Artillery, Munitions, Baggage and Wounded. We have enumerated 300 of the carriages. The wounded officers say that several regiments remain without officers.

The corps of Gen. Yorck has left Berlin to the number of 24 or 25,000 men. These troops have effected their retreat by Borna; they have considerably suffered and appeared entirely discouraged.—The Prussians report their total loss on the 2d from 25 to 30,000 men—they say no one can hold out when the French Voltigeurs commence their fire.

A general consternation has taken place in the confederated armies. It is proportioned to the extraordinary degree of confidence that the Russians and Prussians had before the catastrophe of the 2d. For fifteen days previous there was nothing talked of but to drive the French upon the Rhine, and there to dictate to them the conditions of peace—a great personage even said that if the Emperor Napoleon did not accept the conditions offered, the confederated army should enter France and dictate peace at Paris.

It appears they are ignorant entirely of what has been going on in France; they suppose there exists a general dissatisfaction & that the Emperor has no longer an army—they now hold a very different language—the battle of Lutzen has dissipated all their hopes. The Prussians have

not yet got over their astonishment and a general sorrow seems to pervade them. The officers and soldiers complain bitterly of the councils which have led to this great disaster.

Baltimore, July 14.

### LATEST FROM FRANCE.

By a gentleman passenger in the Pilot Stage we learn, that the *Whig* arrived at New-York, on Sunday evening from Bordeaux, brought accounts 10 or 12 days later than the *Thistle*. There had been two decisive battles after the one of 2d May—both favourable to the French Armies. Negotiations for peace had been opened between the two emperors.

Te Deums have been sung in all the Churches in France, for the late Splendid and decisive victories.

The *Whig* attempted the Delaware, but seeing the ships of War there hauled off and came into the Hook without seeing any thing.

The Steam Boat arrived at New York on Sunday with no other news than the fleet under Commodore Chauncey had not, nor would not sail, until the General Pike was ready to go out.—C. H. Books.

## The War.

Copy of a letter from Com. LEWIS to the Secretary of the Navy.

OFF SANDY HOOK, July 6, 1813.

Sir—I have the pleasure to inform you of the capture of the British sloop tender (*Eagle*) which for some time had been employed by commodore Beresford for the purpose of burning the coasters, &c. Her force was two officers and 11 men, with a 32 brass howitzer.

This service was performed in a most gallant & officer-like manner by Sailing-master Percival, who, with volunteers from the flotilla which I have the honor to command, jumped on board a fishing smack, ran the enemy along side, and carried him by a *coup de main*. I am sorry to add, that in this little affair, the enemy lost the commanding officer, one midshipman mortally wounded and two seamen badly. I am happy to say we suffered no injury, which is to be attributed to the superior management of Sailing-master Percival, and the coolness with which his men fired, for which they all deserve well of their country.

I have the honor to be, &c.

J. LEWIS,

Com. U. S. Flotilla.

Hon. WM. JONES, Secretary of the Navy. P. S. The capture was on Sunday the 4th inst.

### A COUP DE MAIN.

Yesterday forenoon a fishing smack was sent out from Musquito Cove, by Com. Lewis, who has command of the flotilla of gun boats stationed at the Hook, for the purpose of taking by stratagem the sloop *Eagle*, tender to the British 74 *Poictiers*, cruising off Sandy Hook light house, which it appears to a charm. The smack, named the *Yankee*, was borrowed of some fishermen at Fly Market, and a calf, a sheep and a goose purchased and secured on deck. Between 30 and 40 men, well armed with muskets, were secreted in the cabin fore-peak of the smack. Thus prepared, she stood out to sea, as if going on a fishing trip to the banks, three men only being on deck, dressed in fishermen's apparel, with buff caps on.—The *Eagle* on perceiving the smack, immediately gave chase, and after coming up with her, and finding she had live stock on deck, ordered her to go down to the commodore, then about five miles distant. The helmsman answered aye, aye, sir, and apparently put up the helm for that purpose, which brought him along side the *Eagle*, not more than three yards distant. The watchword *Lawrence*, was then given, when the armed men rushed on deck from their hiding places, and poured into her a volley of musketry, which struck her crew with dismay, and drove them all down so precipitately into the hold of the vessel, that they had no time to strike their colours. Seeing the deck was cleared of the enemy, sailing master Percival who commanded the expedition, ordered his men to cease firing. Upon which one of the enemy came out of the hold and struck the colours of the *Eagle*. She had on board a 32 pound brass howitzer, loaded with canister shot; but so sudden was the surprise that they had no time to discharge it. The crew of the *Eagle* consisted of H. Morris, master's mate of the *Poictiers*, W. Price, midshipman, and 11 marines. Mr. Morris was killed, and Mr. Price mortally wounded; one marine killed, one severely wounded. The *Eagle* with the prisoners, was brought up to town yesterday afternoon, and landed at Whitehall, amidst the shouts and plaudits of thousands of spectators, assembled on the battery, celebrating the 4th of July.—*N. Y. Even. Post*.

The officers of the ship *Frederick Augustus*, arrived at Boston from Halifax, informs, that the privateer *Young Teazer*, capt. Dobson, of New York, had declared all Halifax in a state of blockade—and that captain Dobson had sent a challenge to captain Campbell of the *La Hogue*, 74. Two days before the sailing of the *Frederick Augustus*, the *Young Teazer* was chased into Halifax by the Sir John Sherbrooke. When inside the light house, she hoisted English colors over American, and was chased nearly up to the forts, when the *Sherbrooke*, supposing her to be a prize, hove about and stood to sea again on her cruise—immediately after her being out of sight, the *Young Teazer* down English and up American colors, stood out again and went to sea without molestation.

### ENORMITIES AT HAMPTON.

Extract of a letter from a Lady in Norfolk to her friend in New-York, dated July 1, 1813.

"I have this moment heard, from authority which cannot be doubted, that Admiral Warren, Sir James Beckwith, and the vile monster, Cockburn, told their men, that if they would take Norfolk, and burn it, they should have twenty-five pounds a piece, three day's plunder, and all the pretty women as long as they wanted!—and upon their taking Hampton, the British forced all the women to their purposes, and then attempted to stab them; and did stab one, but did not kill her—they were prevented from doing the unfortunate maiden this favour. One of the young women that was served in this horrid manner is now dangerously ill. Married men were forced from their wives, &c. &c."

The Admirals then permitted their men to strip those unhappy women naked, and with drawn bayonets, drive them through the streets before them. Most

of these unfortunate females (now read red-wetted for 1<sup>st</sup>.) are well known, and are beautiful beyond description. Women were flying in all directions, with children in their arms, pursued by these savages. It is an eternal stigma on the British character. My heart bleeds for these unfortunate females. Will not the thunderbolts of heaven strike these wretches, and clear the earth of such monsters? The companies at Hampton could not protect themselves. The Hamptonians opposed the enemy with only five hundred men to four or five thousand—Of the British force seventy were killed, and one hundred wounded. The British and French landed together. They made an attempt on Norfolk, but we sunk five of their barges, and killed great numbers on their landing. The people here calculate that the British loss at this place was from 5 to 600 men. They then made for their ships as soon as they could. We are in daily expectation of another attack. This day the town is in arms to receive them, but they did not make their appearance. We think, with what they lost in the engagement with the Gun Boats, at Craney Island and Hampton, must have amounted to nearly 1000 men."

RICHMOND, (Vir.) July 9.

### ENORMITIES AT HAMPTON

Some doubts have been expressed in the North papers of the infamous conduct of the enemy at Hampton. We shall not stop to enquire from what motives these side-wind justifications of the enemy proceed—but it may not be amiss to state, in the gross, what we have heard on this subject.

1st. Gen. Taylor, of whose love of truth no one dares entertain a doubt, is satisfied of the fact—He draws his conclusion from the report of a gentleman who was sent over to Hampton with a flag of truce.

2d. A field officer now in Norfolk, distinguished alike for his intelligence and his sense of honour, writes to his friend in this city, that there can be no doubt of Hampton's having been given up to a licentious soldiery.

3d. There is a lady now in this city who was on the spot while the enemy were in possession—who, with her own eyes, saw a widow, with her children all round her, insulted and hurried off by British soldiers, with her clothes nearly stripped from off her. She speaks of the fate of a young lady who was abused in the most inhuman manner by these ruffians. She herself sought out Admiral Cockburn and entreated his protection. The ill-bred incendiary instead of granting it as soon as it was asked with the unhesitating promptitude of an honourable spirit, paused until he had satisfied himself that she was "worthy of protection." He then advised her to keep within doors, and not venture into the streets. He even framed an excuse for permitting the licentiousness of his troops, saying that "he had no doubt before he had entered Hampton, all the ladies of the place had left it—and, therefore, had given no orders to prevent it."

4th. There is at this moment, as we understand, a correspondence going on between Gen. Taylor and Warren. We have not learnt the particulars—but we understand that Warren or Gen. Beckwith says, that if any irregularities have occurred, it was because the officers could not controul such troops.—As if it were not as true in war as it is in law, that "he who does by another, does by himself." The enemy who employs savages or bloodhounds against us is just as responsible for their abuses, as if the very same things had been done by himself. All doubts, however, on this subject must soon vanish, as we understand that the Government has directed a formal enquiry to be made into the circumstances of the case. Whatever be the result, whether it goes to confirm the guilt of the enemy, or to wipe off the aspersions which have been cast upon him, we solemnly pledge ourselves to state it as far as regard to the feelings of individuals will permit us to be explicit.

Boston, July 3.

Arrived, ship *Frederick Augustus*, Eldred, Halifax. Sailed 25th ult. in company with *La Hogue*, 74, said to be bound into Boston bay. A 74 was going in, also an American prize brig. Passengers, Lt. Cox, Surgeon Edgar, Surgeon's mate Swift, Chaplain Livermore and Midshipmen Berry, Weaver and Nicholls, and 26 seamen of the *Chesapeake*; also, 16 seamen belonging to different vessels sent in. It was said the *Young Teazer* was chased into Halifax by the John Sherbrooke, nearly up with the forts—and that the *Teazer* hoisted English colors over the American, and by that manœuvre escaped capture, and went off unmolested.

By this arrival we have received Halifax papers to the 25th ult. Midshipman Samewell, of the *Shannon*, had died of the wounds he received in the action with the *Chesapeake*.

LIVERPOOL (N. S.) June 6.

On the 7th inst. the American privateer *Wasp* of Salem, drove five of our schrs on shore in this vicinity—she attacked and boarded two; but after plundering them, was compelled to abandon them by the militia. A small Chebacco-boat privateer was seen off the harbor this morning.

### SUCCESSFUL PRIVATEERING.

The privateer brig *Anaconda*, Capt. Shaler, of New York, arrived at Ocracoke, (N. C.) on the 4th inst. from a prosperous cruise. The A. had on board \$75,000 in specie, captured from an English brig, called the *King's Packet*, bound from Rio Janeiro to England, which she fell in with on the 14th May, in the lat. of the Cape de Verdes. The brig mounted 11 twelve pound carronades, and had on board 230 stand of small arms. She fought the privateer 45 minutes, when her flag was struck, and again hoisted, union down; her spars and rigging were cut to pieces, and she had 5 feet water in the hold. The A. received no injury. After removing the specie and other valuables on board the privateer, Captain Shaler ransomed the brig for \$8000. The *Anaconda* shortly after captured the brig *Mary* from Gibraltar bound to Brazil, with a cargo of wine and silks, invoiced at \$85,000, and the brig *Harriet*, bound from Buenos Ayres to London, laden with hides and tallow; cargo invoiced at \$100,000.

The *Anaconda* landed her specie at Edenton, from whence, we understand, it has been transmitted to Tarborough, to be deposited in the vaults of the Bank at that place.

Nor. Her.



"True to his charge—  
"He comes, the Herald of a noisy world;  
"News from all nations, lambing at his back."

LEXINGTON, TUESDAY, JULY 27, 1813.

Our dates from Washington City are to the 18th—The presence of the enemy in the neighborhood still kept up the alarm. Unusual promptitude and alacrity to meet him had been evinced by the citizens—a formidable force having embodied. Sir Sidney Smith is supposed to have arrived from England, and taken the command. Letters had been received from the northern frontier, stating that the American army at Fort George was entirely surrounded, and that the British had crossed over to Black Rock and destroyed the stores, &c.—Other letters mentioned that our army had retired from Fort George, and taken a position on this side the Niagara strait. Whether this intelligence be true or false we are unable to determine. Certain it is, however, that our affairs in that quarter have approached an alarming crisis. A decisive blow will be struck in a very short time; and if our catalogue of misfortunes is not greatly increased, we shall be able to recover all at one stroke.

Extract of a letter, dated

WASHINGTON CITY, July 18.

"Yesterday three or four of the tax bills passed the Senate; viz. The bills imposing a tax on Stills, on Carriages, on refining Sugar, and on sales at Auction. The majority generally about six. The bill for laying a Direct tax yet remains. A bill imposing a duty of 20 cents per bushel on imported salt, yesterday passed the House of Representatives with hard struggling.

"This place has been for several days menaced with an attack as supposed. The Secretary at War is now at Fort Warburton with about 3,000 men, strengthening that post. By the last advices the enemy had only two large frigates and five or six smaller vessels of war down near Swan's Point, where a party who had landed encountered a few militia, killed their captain and several men. They have daily accessions of tenders or transports, and it is said a very considerable force is just below in the mouth of this river. A force of 6 or 7 large sail was a day or two past standing in for Annapolis. The militia ordered out will in a very few days, amount to 7 or 8 thousand, along the river.

"Congress will rise in about ten days."

By the next mail we expect important intelligence from the lakes—We shall probably hear of an action between Com. Chauncey's squadron and the enemy under Sir James L. Yeo. The public mind has long been held in a state of suspense, awaiting this event, and the sooner it is decided the better. If fortune smile on our arms (and such is our confidence in Chauncey and his men, that we cannot doubt but it will) the war will be immediately removed from our borders to the very heart of Lower Canada.

When the proper resources are provided by Congress (as we now believe will be done) and the army becomes purged of old women and impostors—when the energies of the nation are called forth, we can but indulge the most flattering hope of seeing the British power entirely destroyed on this continent, and the rights of the nation and its citizens permanently secured.

Our past misfortunes, though great and deeply to be lamented, will not be without their use, if we but receive them as lessons of instruction—and they are such lessons as all nations get in the first moments of war after long intervals of peace. The fortune of the true patriot in the cause of his country can never be long depressed by disaster: the courage of freemen will rather increase in proportion with the difficulties it has to contend against.

A Boston paper informs us, that the cannon intended for the Gen. Pike has been captured by the enemy—this, like most of the Boston news, is not true. The real cause of the delay in finishing this vessel, we believe to be the destruction of the naval stores at Sackett's Harbor, when the enemy attacked that place.

Of the situation of the fleet at Erie, we have no further information—Harrison is embodying his forces at convenient points on the Lake, for embarkation; and will be prepared to move with effect against the barbarians when the proper moment shall arrive—We have no fears for the result in that quarter. Col. Johnson's regiment has been ordered on the frontier of the Indiana territory—most of his men have returned to their homes to recruit their horses for a few days—and will rendezvous at Vincennes on the 20th of August.

THE RUSSIAN MEDIATION

It is said to have been rejected by the British government. The London editors laugh at our precipitancy in seeking for peace, & express their astonishment at our ministers being sent on a fool's errand to Russia before the pleasure of the Prince Regent was known—the ministerial prints scout at the bare idea of submitting their naval rights (as they call them) to the umpirage of any foreign power!! Should this news prove true, the fate of the negotiation will be even worse than we anticipated when it was first made public.

Victory seems again to have arrayed herself under the banners of Buonaparte. Our readers will find in this day's Gazette, an account of one of the most bloody (if not the most decisive) battles which has occurred in modern times. The most intelligent and best informed men at Washington consider it to have decided the fate of the campaign. Further particulars relative to the battle, have appeared in the French and English papers. The French say, besides the cannon and baggage taken in the hands of the allies, they made at the battle 3000 prisoners, and took 10 pieces of cannon. The enemy did not take a single piece of artillery; but he made 100 prisoners.

The Russians, however, also claim the victory, and represent the loss of the French at from 12 to 15,000 men, and their own at 8,000; but by creating from the field of battle in great haste across the Elbe, which the French had passed with several divisions in pursuit of them, we should be induced to infer, that no reliance ought to be placed on their statement. Two other actions are reported to have since occurred, in which the French were successful. The Russian general in chief, Kutusoff, died at Batzen a short time since, of a nervous fever.—He has been succeeded in command by general Wüngenstein, who has commenced his career by losing the battle of Lützen. It is also reported, that negotiations for peace have been opened between France & Russia. Hostilities are expected to take place between Denmark and Sweden, occasioned by the ambitious views of the latter on Norway.

From the Reporter.

JOSEPH H. HAWKINS.

The following is an extract of a letter from

Mr. JOSEPH H. HAWKINS to the printer, dated Fort Meigs. He here declares his intention of serving his fellow-citizens, if elected. We trust his friends will not be the less active in the support of his election because he is absent, particularly when they remember he is serving his country against the unholy "defenders of the christian faith" and their savage allies.

Great exertions, we understand, are now making to defeat Mr. Hawkins's election, in order that some other gentleman (perhaps Mr. Pope) may be elected speaker of the house of representatives.

"I discover from the prints there is to be another party struggle at the ensuing election in our county. My name I see enrolled among the candidates—if my countrymen wish it, it meets my hearty approbation. In an hour like the present, no man should refuse to serve whenever the people call for his services.

"In my hands their interests have not been hitherto so ably represented as I could wish. Yet my constituents know that I have served them with fidelity. They also know my political opinions, and my views as to yielding to the federal government every possible support in the vigorous prosecution of the present war.

"If with this knowledge my constituents should again honor me with their suffrages, it will give me pleasure to serve them. Should, however, they prefer others, it will not in the smallest degree lessen my gratitude for honors which they have hitherto conferred. It is certainly to be regretted that any portion of republican Kentucky should at this time be agitated by the struggles of disappointed ambition, or party faction. I cannot think however that the people will deliberately abandon their old and tried principles for those of federalism, or the non-descript doctrine of the "new school" or "no party men."

WASHINGTON CITY, July 17.

The latest news we have heard from the enemy left five sail off Lader's ferry, about seventy miles by water from this place. We are not apprehensive of an attack; but perhaps, under circumstances, it is well to remain prepared.

The secretary of the navy, who with his usual attention to his duty, went down to Warburton, on the first alarm on Thursday, and that night slept on board the Adams, returned yesterday morning after having arranged the erection of a battery at the water's edge, near the fort, to mount nine heavy cannon, to be manned by the seamen under the command of Lieut. Wadsworth.

We heard yesterday nothing of our military movements, nor are we able at present to state the corps which have gone down. In a future paper we shall be more particular. The last accounts from Annapolis state that eight sail of British vessels had been seen coming up the bay by the lookout boat. The bill to prohibit the use of British licences has passed the Senate, and been twice read in the House.

The assessment bill wants only the signature of the President to become a law.

From the National Intelligencer.

OUR RELATIONS WITH FRANCE.

The answer of the Executive to the resolutions of the House of Representatives respecting the time, place, manner, &c. of the first communication to this government of the decree purporting to be a definitive repeal of the French decrees of Berlin and Milan, was yesterday transmitted to the House of Representatives in the form of a Report from the Secretary of State. It is an able and valuable state paper of considerable length, and will occupy several columns of our next paper.

The report embraces the following facts, stated in distinct and unequivocal terms: That the first intelligence which this government received of the French decree of the 28th April, 1811, was communicated by Mr. Barlow, in a letter bearing date on the 12th May, 1812, which was received by this department on the 13th July following: that the first intimation to Mr. Barlow of the existence of that decree, as appears by his communications, was given by the Duke of Bassano, in an informal conference on some day between the 1st and 10th of May, 1812, and that the official communication of it to Mr. Barlow was made on the 10th of that month at his request: that Mr. Barlow transmitted a copy of that decree, and of the Duke of Bassano's letter, announcing it to Mr. Russell, in a letter of May 11th, in which he also informed Mr. Russell, that the Duke of Bassano had stated that the decree had been duly communicated to him: that Mr. Russell replied in a letter to Mr. Barlow of the 29th May, that his first knowledge of this decree was derived from his letter, and that he has repeatedly stated the same since to this government.

The secretary of state reports also that no communication of the decree of the 28th of April, 1811, was ever made to this government by the minister of France, or any other person, than as is above stated, and that no explanation of the cause of its not having been communicated to this government and published at the time of its date, was ever made to this government, or so far as it is informed to the representatives or agents of the United States in Europe. The minister of France has been asked to explain the cause of a proceeding so extraordinary & exceptionable, who replied that his first intelligence of that decree was received by the Wasp, in a letter from the Duke of Bassano of May 10th, 1812, in which he expressed his surprise excited by Mr. Barlow's communication, that a prior letter of May, 1811, in which he had transmitted a copy of the decree for the information of this government, had not been received.

Mr. Secretary Monroe, after this enters into an examination of the state of our foreign relations, to which it would be doing great injustice to attempt an abbreviation of it. We cannot, however, forbear quoting the last paragraph of this most important report, the whole of which our readers, of whatever political character, will peruse with the greatest interest, and, we venture to say, with the most entire conviction, if not satisfaction.

"It was anticipated by some, that a declaration of war against G. Britain, would force the U. States into a close connection with her adversary, much to their disadvantage.—The secretary of state thinks it proper to remark, that nothing is more remote from the fact. The discrimination in favor of France, according to law, in consequence of her acceptance of the proposition made equally to both powers, produced a difference between them in that special case, but in that only.—The war with England was declared without any concert or communication with the French government. It has produced no connection between the U. States and France, or any understanding as to its prosecution, continuance or termination. The ostensible relation between the two countries, is the true and only one. The U. States have just claims on France for spoliation on their commerce on the high seas, and in the ports of France, and their late minister was, and their present minister is, instructed to demand reparation for these injuries, and to press it with the energy due to the justice of their claims & to the character of the U. States."

FROM SACKETT'S HARBOR.

We learn, under date of the 3d of July, that on the night of the first, a plan of Sir James Yeo to surprise our vessels lying in the Harbor, was defeated by a deserter's coming in and giving information. Our fleet went off the Point on the next day, but finding no enemy, returned—Sir James Yeo had gone back to Kingston. *Nat. Int.*

The new Sloops of War of the U. S. Navy, lately built at Erie, are noble vessels. They are of the rate of the Wasp and Hornet, each mounting 18 32 pound carronades and two long twelves.

One is called the LAWRENCE, in honor of our lamented Hero—the other the NIAGARA.—*Id.*

The bill for the assessment and collection of a direct tax and internal duties has passed the Senate.

The bill releasing the claims of the United States to British property captured by our privateers, wants only the signature of the President to become a law.—*Id.*

On Monday last, a regiment of regulars from Kentucky, arrived in this place, under the command of Col. Tho. Deye Owings. This regiment consists of 600 men including officers, and will take up the line of march for Lower Sandusky, this day. Gen. M'Arthur, we understand will take command of these troops.—He will leave town in a day or two, for that purpose.

VINCENNES, July 17.

It again becomes our painful duty to record the murder of another of our citizens by the Indians.—On Thursday last, Mr. Laromier, a respectable and worthy citizen of this town, was shot, stabbed and scalped, within four miles of this place—on receiving the alarm a few of the citizens volunteered and pursued the trail to where they had crossed the Wabash, a short distance above the mouth of Embarras creek, and between 4 and 5 miles below this town.

In addition to the above, we are informed by a gentleman immediately from St. Louis, that a few days before he started, the Indians had killed two men, and wounded two others, a short distance above St. Louis.

THEATRE.

On Saturday Evening, July 31, 1813, Will be presented, a favorite Comedy, called

THE STRANGER,

Or

Misanthropy & Repentance.

To which will be added, a farce, (never performed here) called

The Day after the Wedding,

Or

A Wife's first Lesson.

A CAUTION.

THE public are hereby cautioned against trading for or purchasing a note, drawn by me in favour of William Ward, (with his name and mine endorsed thereon) for the sum of \$500, originally dated the 1st, and altered to the 2nd of July, (which appears to be blotted or blurred) and made negotiable and payable at the office of the Kentucky Insurance Company, 60 days after date—the said note having been fraudulently obtained from me by Abraham Corn and others, I am determined not to pay it.

JOHN BRIDGIS.

Lexington, July 23, 1813. 30-3t

NOTICE.

THE partnership of John T. Evans & Bowser was this day dissolved by mutual consent. The business is continued at the same stand, under the firm of Evans & Cooke.

Nicholasville, July 21, 1813.

Cooke & Evans,

AT LANCASTER,

Will have in a few days, an additional supply of Merchandize. 39-2t

JOHN SCOTT, Jr.

In the room lately occupied by the Branch Bank, has

New Orleans Sugar

for sale, by the hhd. or barrel—Also, Mississippi & Tennessee Cotton, of a prime quality, by the bale.

A large amount of Merchandize, just opened and for sale as above. 30-3t July 21, 1813.

STRAYED from James Eades in Lexington, on the 11th inst. a large BAY HORSE, upwards of 16 hands high, six years old last spring, shod before with old shoes, branded on the near side with P switch tail, paces when rode, and rides well. Any person bringing said horse to the subscriber, or giving information where he may be got, shall be justly rewarded. 30-3t July 26, 1813.

Wanted,

THREE or four Journeymen Cabinet Makers, to whom the highest wages in cash will be given—and constant employ. None but good workmen will be received.

JAMES MEGOWAN.

July 26th, 1813. 30-6w

Strayed

FROM the Barracks near Lexington on Tuesday the 13th inst. three MARES, one a large sorrel, with one or both hind feet white. Another a dark bay, about 15 hands high, two or more white feet, a large blaze in her face, and both branded U. S. The third a dark brown, or black, about 14 hands high, five or six years old, carries a handsome tail, and paces naturally.

Any person giving information of or delivering the whole or either of them to Captain Thos. L. Butler or any officer at the Barracks, will be liberally rewarded July 25th, 1813. 30-1t

NEW-ALBANY.

THIS town, just laid out, with spacious streets, public square, market, &c. is situated on the bank of the Ohio river, at the crossing place from Louisville to Vincennes, about two miles below the Falls, in the Indiana Territory; and affords a beautiful and commodious harbour. The beauty of the prospect is not surpassed by any in the Western Country. The bank adjoining the river is high and not subject to inundation.—At the distance of 660 feet back is a second rise of about 20 feet, from which there is an extensive view up and down the river. There is a sufficient number of excellent and never failing springs for the supplying of any number of inhabitants. This advantage, together with that of the country around being dry and clear of any stagnant water, being sufficiently distant below the Falls to avoid the fogs, and any noxious exhalation arising therefrom in the warm season; and the wind generally blowing up at that time, are sufficient reasons to induce a belief of the healthfulness of the situation.

The advantages New-Albany has in point of trade, are perhaps unrivalled by any on the Ohio, as it is immediately below all the dangers which boats and ships are subject to in passing over the Falls, and is the only eligible situation for a depot for all the exports and imports of a great part of the Territory, and may export and import while the river is low and the markets good, as well as when the water is high.

From the vast quantity of excellent ship-timber, the great abundance of iron-ore within a few miles, and the facility with which hemp is raised, it is presumed that this will be one of the best ports in the U. States for the building of vessels, as well as the loading them.

The erection of a saw-mill to go by steam, is contemplated this fall, and a grist and flour mill next summer.

Lots will be sold at auction on the first Tuesday and Wednesday in November next. The terms of payment will be one fourth ready money, and the remainder in three annual instalments, to be secured by deed of trust or otherwise.—One fourth part of each payment to be paid in the hands of trustees, (to be chosen by the purchasers) until such payments shall amount to five thousand dollars: the interest of which, to be applied to the use of schools, in the town, for the benefit of its inhabitants, forever.

Manufactures of iron, cotton, hemp, wool, &c. are much wanted, as are all kinds of mechanism.

THE PROPRIETORS.

New-Albany, July 8th, 1813. } 29-5t

Lead & Shot.

A QUANTITY of Lead and Shot of first quality, received on consignment, and for sale at the Auction and Commission Store DAN. BRADFORD Lexington, July 27, 1813. 30-t

Notice.

PRITCHARD & NORTON continue to manufacture and always keep at their store, next door to Morrison, Boswells and Sutton's store, all kinds of CUT & WROUGHT NAILS for sale on moderate terms, either wholesale or retail. Lex. June 17th, 1813 25-8t

WOOL CARDING.

JAMES EADES on Short street, near the burying ground, has two complete engines for CARDING, entirely new and well constructed—he is now ready to receive wool, and will card it on the usual terms.—Good clean grease is essential to make good wool; to 8lbs. wool one pound grease is required. Lex. July 3, 1813. 27-6t.

WHEREAS

IN the spring or summer of the year 1812, I constituted and appointed Samuel Filson, of the county of Fleming, my agent and attorney in fact, by letter of attorney, with powers to rent and dispose of a certain tract of land, being in the county of Washington, Kentucky, belonging to me; now be it known, that for good reasons, I do hereby revoke and set aside said power of attorney, and divest the said Samuel Filson of all authority derived under said power, and shall henceforth disclaim all his acts done and performed from the date hereof—Given under my hand and seal this 25th of May, 1813.

his EBENEZER FILSON.

mark. 29-12t

Ten Dollars Reward.

DESERTED from the Barracks at Lexington, on the 5th of July, a private belonging to the 28th U. S. regt. named PETER DUN-CAN: born in Virginia, thirty-six years of age, six feet high, dark complexion, brown eyes and light hair. The above reward will be given for this deserter on his delivery at Lexington, or to any officer in the U. States' service.

JOHN LOWRY, Capt.

28th U. S. Inf. Lexington, Ky. July 15, 1813. 29

For Sale,

ON Monday the ninth of August, all the personal property of Samuel Burchell, deceased, consisting of one Saddle and set of Saddlers tools, one pair of Breach Bands, and some Leather, and Clothing. All will be sold for Cash in hand, &c. All those indebted to the deceased, are requested to make immediate payment to Wm. G. THOMPSON, Adm'r July 19th, 1813. 29-2t

NOTICE.

ALL those indebted to the estate of Andrew Barbee, dec. are hereby called on to make immediate payment; and those who have any demands against said estate, are requested to present them, properly authenticated, and they shall be paid. The books and papers of the deceased are in the hands of the administrator, in Lexington, where application must be made for settlements, &c.

MARGARET BARBEE, Administratrix. JOHN BRADFORD, Administrator. July 20, 1813. 29-3t



Here goes to make the Spoon, or spoil the Horn.

THE Subscriber returns his sincere thanks to a generous public for the very liberal support he has met with, in the line of his profession, and hopes by strict attention to business to merit and receive a continuance of favor and encouragement. He has purchased a large and good assortment of STONE, to answer the different purposes his friends may call for.

I've sold you STONE, as you do know, (Good water too I have found) Likewise good LIME, both fresh and low, For the workmen of the town.

My Patriotism I never withhold, Oft I've used all my might, But alas! I am now too old In my country's cause to fight.

JOHN A. SHAW,

Stone Quarrier, Well Digger

and Lime Burner.

Quarry-Hill, Lexington, June 14, 1813.—24-t

Morrison, Boswells & Sutton

HAVE lately received from Philadelphia, a splendid assortment of MERCHANDIZE, of the most fashionable kind, which will be sold cheap for Cash only. 17-t Lexington, April 17, 1812.

Doctor Walter Brashear

HAS just taken up his residence in Lexington, and will practice Medicine & Surgery in conjunction with Doctor E. Warfield.

Calls on them at their shop will be particularly attended to by one or the other of them. 19-t May 10, 1813.

Fleming circuit, set. June term, 1813. JOSEPH CARL, compt. } In Chancery.

against LEWIS MYERS, & al. defts. }

The defendants, the children and heirs of Valentine Myers and Peter Myers, dec. whose names are unknown to the complainant, not having entered their appearance herein agreeable to law, and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that they are not inhabitants of this commonwealth, on the motion of the complainant by his counsel, it is ordered that the defendants, the unknown heirs and representatives of Valentine Myers and Peter Myers, dec. appear here on the third day of the next September term of this court, and answer the complainant's bill, or the same will be taken as confessed against them: that a copy of this order be published in some authorized news-paper of this state eight weeks in succession according to law. A COPY (ATTEST) 29-8t J.S. THO. DOUGHERTY, Clk.

Caution

TO COTTON SPINNERS.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber, on Sunday last, an apprentice to the Cotton Carding and Spinning business, named EDWARD OLDHAM—he is about 18 years of age, fair hair and complexion; large of his age, nearly six feet high; he took with him a variety of good home made clothing—the sleeves of a new cotton coat are very long—had on a good Castor hat. Whoever apprehends and secures said boy so that I get him, shall receive a reward of Twenty Dollars—and if brought home all lawful charges will be paid by

JOHN MCALLIE.

Vicinity of Lexington, July 19th, 1813 N. B. Should any manufacturer give him employ or in any way harbour the above boy I will assuredly prosecute for it to the utmost rigor of the law—as all good men will discountenance such profligacy in apprentices. J. M.

Cash for Cedar & Oak Staves.

WANTED immediately 5000 feet of Cedar, and a quantity of Staves and Heads for Barrels and double Barrels. Apply to LUKE USHER. Lexington, July 20, 1813. 29-tf.

For Rent,

A LARGE and commodious house in the centre of business, and possession immediately given—for terms and other particulars enquire of the Printer. 29

FOR SALE,

An Elegant Farm.

CONTAINING ninety-six acres, lying on the Leestown road, 34 miles from Lexington, in Kentucky, sufficiently level for beauty and easy cultivation: in a beautiful part of the country, variegated with woods and farms, covered with waving corn, bleating flocks, and loving herds, calculated to inspire with pleasing sensations the feelings of the refined and delicate mind of a gentleman who would wish to live retired from the busy scenes of life—at the same time contiguous to the populous town of Lexington, and to Frankfort, the seat of government.

It is now in a state of high cultivation and is capable of being improved to a great advantage, either for a private seat or for any kind of factory.—If it be not sold before the first of August next, it will be leased for one year, commencing the 1st of March, 1814.—For terms apply to Matthew Elder, Esq. or to Samuel Trotter, Merchant of this place.

JOHN STEPHENS.

Lexington, June 7, 1813. 23-tf

Harbin H. Moore,

WILL practice as Attorney and Counsellor at Law, in the Fayette Circuit and County Courts.—He will also, at times, attend the Circuit Courts of Bourbon, Scott and Woodford. 29-6m. July 17, 1813.

Jessamine County.

TAKEN up by Benjamin Martin, living on the Kentucky river, below the mouth of Jessamine creek, a BAY MARE, with a few white hairs in her forehead, about 6 or 7 years old, and about 13 1/2 hands high—appraised to fifteen dollars. 29-3\*

JOHN METCALF.

Clarke County.

TAKEN up by Thomas Gaine, living on the waters of Howard's upper creek, one Chestnut Sorrel Horse, five years old, about fourteen hands 3 inches high, flaxen mane and tail and star in the forehead—appraised to \$40 the 4th May, 1813. 29-3t

JOS. COMBS, &c. &c.



## POETRY

BY M. C. HENRY.

Altho she be sweet a young morning's fresh  
That woots the white thorn on the brow of the  
vale,  
As gay as the sun rays that o'er the banks play  
And steal the perfumes of the roses away;  
Thou dark glossy hair round her temples may  
flow  
And curl a rich cloud on her bosom of snow;  
Thou her cheek be the essence of every bright  
dye  
And flashes of genius beam keen from her eye.

Her twin balmly lips shew the cherry's soft hue  
And drop with the richness of wild honey dew;  
Her teeth snowy pearls—yet far dearer I prize  
The tear of compassion that steals from her eyes.  
Thou gem of my heart—feeling's child, modest  
fear,  
When swimming in beauty's mild eye, oh! how  
dear.

Come fourth thou sweet trembler, on Mary's  
cheek stray  
I'll kiss you with transports of rapture away.

## LITERARY NOTICES.

The publishers of the Port Folio with a  
view of fixing the public attention to the  
brilliant victories won by our navy, and of excit-  
ing a generous competition among their poet-  
ic correspondents, propose two premiums,  
each of one hundred dollars, for the two best  
naval songs, which may be forwarded to them  
for publication before the 1st of October.

To be published at Philadelphia, by Brad-  
ford and Inskip, the life of William Penn, in  
one volume 8vo.

Also, the new London edition of Woodfall's  
Junius with fac similes of the author's hand  
writing; with those of other persons to whom  
the letters have been ascribed.

Two new novels have been lately published  
by Bradford and Inskip—*The Monastery of  
St. Columba, or the Atonement*, by H. M. Roche,  
and *Home*, by Miss Cullen, daughter of the ce-  
lebrated Dr. Cullen.

## ORATION,

Delivered by Mr. GEORGE ROSS, at Maxwell's  
Spring, near Lexington, on the 5th inst.

The events which led to the celebration of  
this joyous anniversary have already been re-  
cited by orators so much abler than myself, as  
to render it altogether unnecessary that I  
should touch upon that important and deligh-  
tful theme. Suffice it to say, that our noble  
ancestors, goaded by injuries, and impatient  
of slavery, shook off the yoke of a foreign do-  
mination, and established the liberties of their  
country on a firm and permanent basis. Af-  
frighted from the old world, the Genius of  
Freedom descended upon our shores, and  
sought refuge in the new. In the recesses of  
the American forests was her temple erected.  
The dungeon's door creaked for the last time  
upon its hinges; the iron bolts of oppression  
burst asunder; the victims of avarice and  
power were bid to walk abroad, and inhale  
the wholesome breeze which swept over a land  
of liberty; cruelty, persecution, and intol-  
erance fled to their native climes of Europe,  
to be seated at the right hand of kings, and on  
the thrones of monarchs—to feast upon the  
hearts of men in the dungeons of the inquisi-  
tion—to counsel the bosoms of British pirates,  
and to stalk over paths of desolation on the  
blood-dyed shores of France. Freed in the  
new world from the domination of prejudice  
and superstition, in the new world the mind  
of man soared to its native dignity. Each in-  
dividual regained his natural position in so-  
ciety. No priests, no lords, like Egyptian  
locusts, swarmed over the land to eat up the  
fruits of honest industry, and wrest its pro-  
ducts from the hand of poverty. Industry  
was encouraged, because every man enjoyed  
the products of his own labour. The earth  
groomed under the weight of the golden har-  
vest. Peace and contentment smiled around.  
Our ships were borne upon the bosom of al-  
most every navigable water. Our flag peace-  
fully waved in every port wherever commerce  
flourished.

But this Elysium was hateful to the sight  
of those who had forfeited its possession by  
their own injustice. They determined, en-  
couraged as they were by domestic traitors,  
that if they could not enjoy, they would at  
least poison, the sources of our happiness.—  
Our rights were invaded; our commerce was  
ruined; our flag was dishonored; our citizens  
were impressed, scourged—murdered!

After all these wrongs, it was not till the  
majesty of freedom, in the mild spirit of con-  
ciliation, stooped to almost endless negotia-  
tions, that the weapons of retribution were  
placed in the hands of freemen whose honor  
bled at every pore. The nations of the earth  
began to look upon the scene with eyes of  
wonder and astonishment. They began to  
doubt whether we could be the sons of those  
fathers of the revolution, "whose many bo-  
soms glowed with virtuous freedom," and  
whose nervous grasp annihilated the iron bon-  
dage which European avarice had riveted up-  
on man.

But as the principles of the American gov-  
ernment are different from the principles of  
every other government which has existed, so  
are the motives different which incite it to  
war. The slaves of despotism at a tyrant's  
nod, plunge into the maddening strife, merely  
furnish an opportunity of weaving a laurel  
wreath to encircle the conqueror's brow; that  
the history of one man's deeds may be record-  
ed in characters of blood; that he may pos-  
sess the horrible reputation of being the  
butcher of millions, incite these maniacs to  
murder one another.

Far different are the causes which induce  
the freeman to lift his steel. He assures him-  
self that the cup of conciliation has been drain-  
ed to the dregs; that he is about to fight for  
the dearest privileges, the most sacred rights  
of man; that war is the only means of procur-  
ing a permanent and honorable peace. In a  
free community this conviction must be brought  
home to the bosom of almost every citizen  
the sword is unsheathed. Hence it is that a  
republic is often tardy in its preparations for  
war, and hence it is often unsuccessful in the  
first moments of the contest.

After a long lapse of years we are again at  
war with that power from whom our gallant  
ancestors emancipated us; with that power  
which has been blasphemously styled the "bul-  
wark of our religion."

It is to be totally destitute of every principle  
of good faith; it is to make treaties only to vi-  
olate them; to be consistent with the principles of  
religion; then is Great Britain pre-eminently  
religious. If to worship gold as their God,  
and to sacrifice human victims upon his altar,  
be so moment to the spirit of religion; then is  
Great Britain unrivalled for its piety. If, how-  
ever they have set their feet to have been the  
harbingers of rapine, desolation, pestilence and  
famine; if to have carried the holy book in the  
left hand and the sword of extermination in  
the right; if to have trafficked in human

scals be the distinguishing characteristics of  
religion; then is Great Britain its surest,  
strongest bulwark.

In the wide limits of our country, is there  
one advocate yet left for that power whose his-  
tory is one continued record of outrage and  
crimes? Has he forgot the cruelties with  
which she has covered the whole ocean? Have  
the wanton oppressions heaped upon the noble  
sons of Erin—the children of Brahma fainting  
and dying under an artificial famine created  
by the infamous commercial policy of Great  
Britain? Has the loud and the lengthened  
groan which re-echoed to the heavens from  
all the plains of India; the bleeding bodies of  
seamen lacerated by British scourges! have  
all these things been effaced from his recol-  
lection? No! The monumental inscription—the  
deepest impression which the hand of art  
can engrave upon brass or marble, shall fade  
under the influence of time, but the feelings  
which have been excited by these iniquities  
shall sleep in the patriot's bosom only when  
every principle of virtue is banished from the  
earth.

But the catalogue of Great Britain's crimes,  
swollen as it is, does not end with this enu-  
meration.

The widow's and the orphan's tears, whose  
staff and whose protector sunk beneath the  
tomahawk in the wilderness, shall be register-  
ed in heaven against her. Not satisfied with  
the means of torture which their own ingenu-  
ity had devised to inflict misery on man, to  
swell the horrors of war and gratify their  
thirst for blood, they call in the diabolical as-  
sistance of the savage. How well these right-  
eous confederates have associated both in  
principle and in practice has indeed been most  
horribly proved.

The union once formed, the emblem of its  
cement was the bleeding scalp of a murdered  
American citizen suspended over the mace of  
authority in the hall of their deliberative coun-  
cil. Remorseless wretches! they seem to glory  
in setting forth to the world the crimes and  
cruelties they have perpetrated.

Do those who are still advocates of Great  
Britain determine to forget the appalling hor-  
rors of the Raisin—ye hoary sires of the revolu-  
tion whom the hand of time has yet spared  
to your country—ye who with your last part-  
ing blessing on this spot consecrated your sons  
to the service of the republic! what were your  
feelings then? Those sons, alas! are many of  
them now no more! Fallen in the earliest  
bloom of manhood! Fallen not by honorable  
weapons, in fair and open combat, but unarm-  
ed and defenceless under the protection of the  
most sacred principles of nations, treacherously  
and inhumanly devoted to cold blooded  
massacre!!! What was not torn from their  
mangled bodies by the tomahawk and the scal-  
ping knife lay bleaching in the wilderness the  
prey of the raven and the wolf. Shades of  
the departed heroes! ye whose blood crimsoned  
the Raisin! when the dripping tomahawk  
slumbers with the hand that wielded it when  
the yells of the murderers of women, of infants,  
captives no longer, resound in the wilds of  
Michigan; then shall it be the sad office of  
humanity to raise the tomb over your ashes!  
Then shall the tears of your country moisten  
the clay, and the name of patriot be inscribed  
upon the slab which covers your remains!  
But vengeance is fast overtaking their mur-  
derers. Although our first efforts were disas-  
trous from causes which are obvious, and  
which were before explained, these were more  
than counterbalanced by our glorious achieve-  
ments on the ocean. No doubt Great Britain  
had anticipated a cheap and easy victory. Ac-  
customed to meet and conquer slaves she lit-  
tle knew

The might that slumbered in a freeman's arm.

Our little navy, inferior to that of almost every  
power in Europe, traversed the ocean where  
those powers dare not spread a sail. The  
monarch of the billows was soon taught that  
America could speak in a voice more poten-  
tant than the language of negotiation. Though  
deemed invincible upon her own favorite ele-  
ment, to Hull, Decatur, Bainbridge, Jones, and  
Lawrence, was reserved the glory of humbling  
Great Britain's pride; of avenging the multi-  
plied injuries of our gallant seamen, and of  
prostrating her long accumulating honors at  
the feet of American tars. Their names shall  
be inscribed in the record of fame, and their  
deeds shall adorn its brightest pages.

Much as we had to lament the fate of undisc-  
iplined valor which marked the career of Ken-  
tucky's enthusiastic sons, yet we have now to  
rejoice that victory is crowning our exertions.  
The American stripes wave triumphantly over  
almost all the fastnesses of Canada. The scene  
of our former disasters has now become the  
scene of our triumphs. The land which holds  
the unburied remains of so many of our noblest  
countrymen will soon be torn from the mercil-  
less enemy. Part of it was the land which  
witnessed their glory and their patriotism. Al-  
though many of them fell the victims of treach-  
ery when the first bright dawns of their  
greatness began to appear, they shall live in the  
esteem of the brave and the virtuous, when  
the names of those who fled before imaginary  
boundaries, and refused to obey the voice of  
their country, shall sink into infamy and obli-  
vion. Could my voice contribute to freshen  
the memory of their renown, how gladly would  
I elevate it "to tell the tale of their heroic  
deeds." But where so many have a claim up-  
on the gratitude and the plaudits of their coun-  
try, how invidious would it be to mention any  
without particularising the merits of all.

Let the high examples which have been set  
by them animate each of us to emulate their  
deeds. Let us endeavor, by mutual sacrifices,  
to reconcile those jarring interests which have  
armed the prejudices of one part of the union  
against the other. Firm and undivided let us  
rally around the charter of our liberties. 'Tis  
then we shall become invincible to every foe.  
'Tis then we shall have nothing to dread either  
from domestic traitors or external enemies.  
The "Fast anchored Isle" could not flee from  
the Norman robber when he subjugated the  
lords of its soil and distributed their posses-  
sions amongst his followers. But the cloud-  
capt mountains of Columbia, her interminable  
forests, more sacred than hallowed groves of  
the Druids—but, above all, the toil-strung  
arms of a virtuous yeomanry, shall mock at in-  
vasion and defy the invader.

## M-Calla, Gaines & Co.

HAVE just received a large and general  
supply of genuine MEDICINE and PAINTS,  
in addition to their former stock.

## ALSO, A QUANTITY OF

Lemon Acid, of superior quality, for making  
Punch, Lemonade, which is equal to the Fresh  
Fruit, and will keep any length of time. A  
generous deduction made to Tavern Keepers  
and others who buy by the quantity.

They likewise keep up the supply of Doct.  
Rogers' Pulmonic Deturgent, in Cakes, for the  
cure of Coughs, Consumptions, &c.

They wish to purchase a quantity of clean  
white clover seed of the present years growth.  
Lexington, July 20th, 1813.

## NEW BOOKS.

### DANIEL BRADFORD

Has just opened at his Auction and Commission  
Store, on Chesapeake, Lexington, a valuable col-  
lection of BOOKS;—among which are the  
following:—

Anthony's Blackstone  
American Pleader  
Gardiner  
Selections  
Miscellany  
Preceptor  
Letters  
Nepos  
Addison's Evidences  
Poems  
Armstrong's & Green's do.  
Ankettill's do.  
Ancient Europe  
Israelites  
Anacarsis's Travels  
Andre's Memoirs  
Adams's Astronomy  
Appendix to the Testament  
Advice to Mothers  
Anatomy of the Horse  
Adultress  
Art of Speaking  
Academy of compliments  
Bur's Trial  
Bosanquit & Pullen  
Bollman on Banks  
British Eloquence  
Cicero  
Poets  
Blair's Lectures  
Life  
Philosophy  
Biographical Dictionary  
Bonaparte's Life  
Baron Trenck  
Bell's Surgery  
Burns's Popular Directions  
Buchans's Domestic Medicine  
Birds of Scotland  
Brookes's Gazetteer  
Boswell's Hebrides  
Beauties of Sterne  
Watts  
Robinson  
Child's Friend  
Burns's Poems  
Reliques  
Brown's Concordance  
Brook's Ark  
Botanist  
Barbauld's Lessons  
Baldwin's Fables  
Book Keeping  
Budget of Wit  
Blind Child  
Betty Brown  
Black Giles  
Bracelets  
Bible Stories  
Constitutions of the States  
Coke's Institutes  
Curran's Speeches  
Coke's View of the United States  
Switzerland  
Collins's Voyages  
Cave's Lives  
Christian Researches  
Cowper's Poems  
Cumberland's Memoirs  
Cobles in search of a Wife  
Comic Tales  
Cabinet of Momus  
Cottage Dialogues  
Child of 26 Fathers  
Children of the Abbey  
Criminal Recorder  
Connoisseur  
Conic Sections  
Complete Cook  
Campbell's Rhetoric  
Carpenter's Assistant  
Columbian Repository  
Orator  
Calamity at Richmond  
Chapter of Accidents  
Constance  
Charles Maitland  
Charlotte Temple  
Child's True Friend  
Council of Dogs  
Cock Robin's Funeral  
Twelve Cezars  
Domestic Encyclopaedia  
Divisions of Parley  
Dictionary of Merchandize  
Dodd's Thoughts  
on Death  
Dramatic Poem  
Dialogues of Devils  
on Universal Restoration  
Devil in Love  
Don Quixote  
Sebastian  
Democracy Unveiled  
Domestic Medicine  
Damberger's Travels  
Denon's do.  
Dramatic Pieces  
Dyer's Assistant  
Duncan's Cicero  
Davis's Examples  
Duncan's Logic  
Dilworth's Assistant  
Dean's Penmanship  
Death of Abel  
Divine Emblems  
Dame Partlett's Farm  
Espinasse's Nisi Prius  
Epitome of the Arts and Sciences  
Elegant Extracts  
Examples for youth  
Entic's Dictionary  
Essay on Anger  
Essays & Poems  
Edgeworth's Tales  
Emily Hamilton  
Evelina  
Exiles of Siberia  
Economy of Human Life  
Franklin's Works  
Life  
Ferguson's Astronomy  
Rome  
Female Biography  
Free Mason's Monitor  
Fair Sex  
Female Duties  
Father's Legacy  
Flint's Surveying  
Fenn's Arithmetic  
Fry's Poems  
Fenelon's Dialogues on Eloquence  
Family of Ortenberg  
Fleetwood  
Fool of Quality  
Forest of Montalban  
Fortune's Football  
Frank  
General Instructor  
Girard on Taste  
Graham's Birds of Scotland  
Geographical Compilation  
Guthrie's Geography  
Geography of the New Testament  
Goldsmith's Works  
Guardian

Gientary  
Gymnastics for Youth  
History of England  
of America  
of Quadrupeds  
of the Devil  
Historical Grammar  
Human Manners  
Hudibras  
Harriott's Struggles  
Humble Life  
Home—a Poem  
Hamilton on Education  
Holy War  
Hymns  
for Infants  
Irish Rebellion  
Irving's Elements  
Jones on Bailments  
Jefferson's Notes  
Manuel  
Josephus  
Junius's Letters  
Jay's Sermons  
Jenk's Devotion  
Jones's Dictionary  
Juvenile Miscellany  
Johnson's Spelling Book  
Keeper's Travels  
Knowledge for Infants  
Law of Bailments  
Laws of the United States  
of Kentucky  
Lay of the Last Minstrel  
Lady of the Lake  
Lyrical Ballads  
Launcelot Greaves  
Looker On  
Lady's Vocal Companion  
Preceptor  
Life of Washington  
of Pitt  
Lemprier's Biographical Dictionary  
Lexicon  
Litter Writer  
Lined Twigs  
Lazy Lawrence  
Milton's Works  
Marmion  
Modern Songster  
Minstrel  
Miser & Gambler  
Memoirs of an American Lady  
Monk  
Married Life, or Nuptial Dialogues  
Magic Lantern  
Modern Chivalry  
Memorial Tales  
Moore's Education  
Modern Geography  
Mrs. Leicester's School  
Murray's Introduction  
Grammar  
English Reader  
Sequel  
Key  
Exercises  
Spelling  
Mavor's Plutarch  
Masonic Constitutions  
Mariner's Chronicle  
Mnemonic, or Chronological Tables  
Malham's Gazetteer  
McCall's Works  
Medical Guide  
Maria Martin  
National Songster  
Negro Equalled by few Europeans  
Nelson's Life  
Newtonian Philosophy  
Natural Philosophy  
New-York Expositor  
Ovid  
Original Poems  
Powel on Contracts  
Petrarch's Sonnets  
Paradise Lost  
Regained  
Peter Pindar  
Pope's Poems  
Poetry for Children  
Paul & Virginia  
Pilgrims Progress  
Practical Piety  
Pity's Gift  
Pilgrim  
Power of Religion  
Patriotic Sketches of Ireland  
Prince Deligne  
Parke's Travels  
Plutarch's Lives  
Pennsylvania Farmer  
Perrin's Elements  
Parrish's Geography  
Practical Astronomy  
Pike's Arithmetic  
Polite Learning  
Prompter  
Prize  
Present for a Little Girl  
Roman History  
Robinson's Charles V.  
Rollin's Ancient History  
Ramsey's Life of Washington  
Rochester's Life and Death  
Rivil Princes  
Raselas  
Rochford's Family  
Rambler  
Rosmond  
Reformed Pastor  
Rowe's Exercises  
Religious Courtship  
Rippon's Hymns  
Robinson Crusoe  
Rational Brutes  
Ready Reckoner  
Sheppard's Touchstone  
Selwyn's Nisi Prius  
Smart's Horace  
Scott's Minstrel  
Ballads  
Shakespeare  
Southby's Georgics  
Spectator  
Scottish Chiefs  
Sorrow of Werter  
Self Control  
Stranger in France  
Smith's Music  
Silliman's Travels  
Select Reviews  
Simpson's Euclid  
Scott's Lessons  
School Dictionary  
Two Shoemakers  
Testaments  
Trimmer's Catechism  
Taylor's Concordance  
Thornton's Inquiry  
Tears and Smiles  
Tatler  
Tom Jones  
Tales of Real Life  
Truth & Fiction  
Thanks I to Myself  
Tales by Various Authors  
True Stories  
Thompson's Seasons  
Tucker's History  
Trumbull's Voyages  
Ursula  
Vesey's Reports  
Volney's Lectures  
Ruins

Vicar of Wakefield  
Visit for a Week  
Village Orphan  
Wilson's Kentucky Grammar  
Watt's World to Come  
Poems  
Worlds Displayed  
Wesley's Sermons  
Willson's Catechism  
Wakefield's Family Tour  
Wild Flowers  
Wilson's Farmer  
World  
Western Tour  
Witman's Travels  
Workman's Geography  
Wallace on the Globes  
Washington, or Liberty Restored  
Wilson on Febrile Diseases  
Walker's Dictionary  
Elocution  
Webster's Spelling Book  
Wealthy Farmers  
Young's Poems  
Essays

In addition to the foregoing he also has a  
great variety of books for children, Playing  
cards, &c. &c. which will be sold unusually  
low for CASH.

Lexington, July 27, 1813.

## The Grand Lodge of Kentucky.



A grand annual com-  
munication of the  
Grand Lodge of Ken-  
tucky, will be held at  
the Masons' Hall, in  
the town of Lexington,  
on the last Wednes-  
day in August next.  
By order of the M.  
W. G. M.

DANIEL BRADFORD, G. Sec'y.  
Lexington, July 11, 1813.

FOUND by a negro boy near my house, three  
miles from Lexington, on the Leestown  
road, on the 5th July,

## A Green Silk Umbrella.

The owner can have it by paying for this ad-  
vertisement, and applying to the subscriber.  
JAMES W. HENDERSON.  
July 12, 1813. 28-3t

## NEW GOODS.

### JEREMIAH NEAVE

HAS just received in addition to his late  
importations, an elegant assortment of  
CALLICOES,  
CAMBRICK & FANCY MUSLINS,  
SILK GLOVES,  
PARASOLS,  
HOSIERY, &c.  
HARDWARE,  
TORTOISE SHELL COMBS, &c.  
23-4f June 18, 1813.

A few tons of HEMP wanted.  
Spun COTTON and prime unspan as usual.

## Solomon Bundley,

SENSIBLE of the very liberal encourage-  
ment that has been conferred on him, since  
his commencement in Lexington, begs leave  
to return his sincere thanks to his friends  
and customers. He has just opened a

### BARBER'S SHOP,

One door from Mr. Essex's Book Bindery, and  
two doors from Dr. Boswell's, nearly opposite  
the Insurance Office, on Main-street, where he  
intends devoting his whole attention to the  
accommodation of those gentlemen who will  
please favor him with their custom.

He hopes by his long experience and strict  
attention to his profession, to merit a share of  
the public patronage.  
Lexington, July 12, 1813. 28-3t.

## Bathing Houses.

D. SULLIVAN respectfully informs his  
friends and the public of Lexington and its  
vicinity, that his BATH HOUSES are now in  
operation, and will continue so for the ensu-  
ing season, on the terms that Mr. George  
Adam Webber had them formerly.  
Terms—To families six tickets for one dol-  
lar. To single persons twenty-five cents.  
Those who wish to favor him shall find the  
strictest attention paid them.  
28-3t. Lexington, July 12, 1813.

## Take Notice.

ALL those indebted to the subscriber are re-  
quested to come forward and make pay-  
ment immediately, as he intends leaving town  
shortly, and wishes, to settle all accounts by  
the first of August next; all those who do not  
avail themselves of this opportunity may ex-  
pect to have more trouble in making settle-  
ments after that date, as all accounts then un-  
settled will be placed in the hands of a proper  
officer for that purpose.

### JOHN EADS.

N. B. For sale, an out lot, lying on the north  
west side of Main Cross Street—the third lot  
from the street, and adjoining Mr. Geo. Trot-  
ter's lot on one side, & Mr. R. Holmes' on the  
other.  
J. E.  
July 12, 1813. 28-3t

## NEW STORE

### H. BOSWELL, & Co.

HAVE JUST RECEIVED FROM PHILADELPHIA,  
ONE HUNDRED & SEVENTEEN PACK-  
AGES OF GOODS,

Suitable for the Summer and Fall Seasons,  
AND are now opening them on Main-Street  
in Lexington, two doors above Lewis San-  
ders's large Brick House on the Poplar Row.  
The goods are well assorted and laid in on  
very good terms. It is needless to enumerate  
the articles, as it will be tedious—the public  
may rest assured that there are but few arti-  
cles lacking in the assortment that are com-  
monly found in the stores of Lexington. The  
goods will be sold very low for cash only—so  
that if any person, having cash to lay out for  
goods, will call at the above store, they will  
not go away dissatisfied.  
Lexington, June 15, 1813. 24 4f

## FANCY & WINDSOR CHAIR MANUFACTORY. J. H. VOS

CARRIES on the above business in all its va-  
rious branches on Limestone street, a few  
doors above Main, where may be had on rea-  
sonable terms, Fancy and Windsor Chairs, of  
the newest fashion, and most approved inven-  
tion. He still continues the business of House  
and Sign Painting, Paper Hanging, &c.  
The greatest punctuality will be observed.  
An Apprentice Wanted.  
May 4, 1813.